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If $x, y, z > 0$, $\sum_{cyc} xy = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 6$ then :

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\lambda x^2 + 1} \geq \frac{9}{\lambda + 3}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\lambda x^2 + 1} &= \sum_{cyc} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\lambda + \frac{1}{x^2}} \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{x}\right)^2}{3\lambda + \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{x^2}} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{9}{\lambda + 3} \\ &\Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 3) \cdot \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{x^2} + 2(\lambda + 3) \cdot \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{xy} \stackrel{?}{\geq} 27\lambda + 9 \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{x^2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow (\lambda - 6) \cdot \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{x^2} + 2(\lambda + 3) \cdot \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{xy} \stackrel{?}{\geq} 27\lambda \quad (*) \\ \text{Now, LHS of } (*) &\stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} (\lambda - 6) \cdot \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{x^2} + 2(\lambda + 3) \cdot \frac{9}{\sum_{cyc} xy} \\ &= (\lambda - 6) \cdot \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{x^2} + 18(\lambda + 3) \left(\because \sum_{cyc} xy = 1 \right) \\ &\geq (\lambda - 6) \cdot \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{xy} + 18(\lambda + 3) \quad (\because \lambda \geq 6) \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} (\lambda - 6) \cdot \frac{9}{\sum_{cyc} xy} + 18(\lambda + 3) \\ &= 9(\lambda - 6) + 18(\lambda + 3) \left(\because \sum_{cyc} xy = 1 \right) = 27\lambda \Rightarrow (*) \text{ is true} \\ \therefore \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\lambda x^2 + 1} &\geq \frac{9}{\lambda + 3} \quad \forall x, y, z > 0 \mid \sum_{cyc} xy = 1 \text{ and } \lambda \geq 6, \\ &'' = '' \text{ iff } x = y = z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\text{QED}) \end{aligned}$$